

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME I.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1848.

NUMBER 29.

THE EXAMINER;
Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one
to the Post Office.
TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoughts on Emancipation—No. 13.

I am still disposed to make extracts from Judge Underwood's Address on Colonization. He says, "Take the tables of population of the different States, as exhibited at our different federal enumerations, consider the extent of territory of the several States, their age, and their progress in improvement of every kind, and I think the unprejudiced mind will be compelled to admit that the non-slaveholding States are entitled to pre-eminence. It cannot, in the nature of things be otherwise, because labor is honorable, and the mass of the people work in the non-slaveholding States; whereas, labor is not looked upon as honorable, and a large portion of slaveholders and their children, will not work in the slaveholding States. The free laborer, knowing that he will enjoy the products of his labor, endeavors to make it as productive as possible. He therefore works in proper time, does his work well, and does a great deal of it. Whereas, the slave, knowing that his earnings are at the disposal of a master, who will enjoy the greater share, works out of season, slights his work, and does as little as possible. If he can escape the stripes of the overseer, it is all he cares for. The consequence is, that the master meets with endless vexations, growing out of the manner in which the slave performs the allotted task. The master fears, and his ill temper is too often vented in cruelty upon the slave; who, in return, cherishes the deepest hatred, ready to burst forth in vengeance, whenever it can be gratified with impunity. Owing to the great skill and diligence of free men, their labor will yield, in a day, month, or year, more than the labor of the same number of slaves, during the same space of time. The consequence is, that the non-slaveholding States undersell the slaveholding States; and likewise furnish a variety of articles for sale, which are not manufactured in the slaveholding States. This operates upon the slaveholding States as an enormous tax, continually draining them of their specie and valuable products, to pay for articles which are called 'Yankee Notions.' Immense sums have been transferred to New England from this State for 'Yankee Clocks.' These things are creditable to the industry and enterprise of free laborers. They prove, beyond all doubt, that the non-slaveholding States, will forever, in proportion to their population, possess more wealth than slaveholding States. Wealth commands the stores of comfort and the fountains of knowledge. The land of New York, containing 46,000 square miles, is worth more than all the negroes and land of Virginia put together, although her territory contains 64,000 square miles." pp. 12, 13.

If these views are in accordance with facts there is an appalling disparity between the free, and the slave States. And is there a man in Kentucky who can call in question the statements of Senator Underwood? Were they not true when first made in 1832, and have not the developments of every subsequent year confirmed their truth? Do not the signs of the times indicate that the free States have the pre-eminence, and that they will ever have it? Is not Kentucky compelled to admit, humiliating as the admission is, that she is tributary to the free States? She depends, in a great degree, on the fabrics of the free States to clothe her population—even her slaves. It is probable that four-fifths of the boots and shoes worn in Kentucky are manufactured in free States. What a singular fact it is that enterprising New Englanders make the shoes that protect the feet of Kentucky negroes from the cold of winter! This circumstance, if serious considerations are not connected with it, might well excite the risibility of the nation. Kentucky dependent on Massachusetts! and so dependent that it is almost optional with the citizens of the latter State to say whether those of the former shall have clothes to wear or shoes to put on! How ruinous is the system of slavery, extending, as it does, the elements of independence and self-subsistence from the Commonwealth in which it is allowed to exist! Will not Kentucky see her true interests?

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

DECEMBER 15th, 1847.

To the Editors of the Examiner:

GENTLEMEN—As the time is near at hand when it is expected a Convention will be called, to change the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, and as the slave question will be one of the most important, that will be agitated in that body, I propose to suggest a few reasons to show the necessity and advantages of adopting a free system of labor, instead of our present system—to do this it will be necessary to show some of the disadvantages of slavery; its unproductiveness, &c., &c.; this can be very strikingly illustrated by a comparison of the effects and results of the free labor of Ohio, and the slave labor of Kentucky, in its different branches. At present I will present some facts, as shown by the census, as to the manufactures of the two States—

Value of various manufactures

metals in Ohio, \$782,901

do. do. Kentucky, 164,080

Balance against Kentucky, \$618,821

Value of granite, marble, &c.,

manufactured in Ohio, \$256,131

do. do. Kentucky, 8,820

Balance against Ky., \$247,311

Value of bricks and lime manu-

factured in Ohio, \$712,697

do. do. Kentucky, 240,919

Balance against Ky., \$471,778

Although Ohio has only about double the

population of Kentucky, you see that her

preparations for building are almost three

times as great. What better evidence could

be given of her prosperity and growth.

Value of woollen goods, manu-

factured in Ohio, \$685,757

do. do. Kentucky, 151,246

More than 4 to 1 balance

against Ky., \$534,511

Ohio manufactures 3,603,036

lbs. soap worth, \$288,000

Ky. manufactures 2,320,607

lbs. soap worth, 186,000

Balance against Ky., \$102,000

Ohio manufactures 2,318,456

lbs. candles worth, \$186,000

Ky. manufactures 563,635 lbs.

candles worth, 45,090

More than 4 to 1 balance

against Ky., 139,910

Value of carriages and wagons

manufactured in Ohio, \$701,298

do. do. Kentucky, 168,734

Balance against Ky., more than

4 to 1, \$632,564

Barrels of flour manufactured

in Ohio, 1,311,964

do. do. Kentucky, 273,088

Balance against Ky. more than

one million, 1,038,866

of barrels worth three millions of dollars.

From these tables it is indisputable that

Ohio far exceeds Kentucky in manufactur-

ing—but why? It is not because of her lo-

cation, or soil, or climate, but because her

laborers are free—they receive the profits of

their skill, industry, and good management.

Give Ohio all her present advantages as

many more if you please, but introduce

slave instead of free-labor, say to her arti-

san and mechanics, the only reward you

can, or shall receive from the products of

your labor will be a plain subsistence; and

at once all progress, all improvement ceases,

and the now busy hum of machinery will

rapidly decline.

The profit of labor is the natural stimu-

lant to industry and exertion—and the de-

mol of it in Kentucky, and the grunting of

it in Ohio, to the laborer, is the cause of the

superiority of the latter over the former—but

enough for the present.

GREEN RIVER.

The two following communications are sent

to us by female friends. They are full of beau-

tiful sentiments naturally expressed, though

written evidently, by unpracticed writers:

CHRISTIAN LOVE.—A Christian should

pursue a steady, consistent course of piety,

and strive to be humble, watchful, and

holy—loving and doing good to all. Mov-

ing onward with an untiring, firm step to

that haven of rest which is prepared for the

upright in heart. How important then, that

those who have exposed the cause of Christ

should be careful to avoid all appearance of

evil! How many followers of Christ do we

see from day to day, who excite many a fear

that they are strangers to converting grace!

Their harsh and selfish ways are more cal-

culated to provoke and disgust, than to win

the affections of those with whom they as-

sociate. The Christian's love should be

shown by attending to the thousand little of-

fices of kindness which may promote the

happiness and comfort of others. "Be pitiful,

be courteous," the Apostle says, "the kindly

affectionate to one another, with holy love,

in honor preferring one another in love."

If this were the case among Christians at

the present day, how different the state of the Churches would

be, and I might say of the world. I have

been pained to see so much selfishness

amongst the different denominations of this

place—to see so little of that charity that

our Saviour speaks of in those that have

professed to the world that they were born

of God—"God is Love." "By this you may

know that you have passed from death un-

to life, because we love the brethren." How

different would this beautiful world be that

God has given to us, if Christians would

live as they are commanded; and how calm

and peaceful would be their lives! The air

would breathe new odors, and the balmy

regales bring refreshing dew from heaven—

and the Christian's life would be envied by

those who know not the love of God. We

should hear it said of them: "Behold how

these brethren love one another!" How

lovely and calm the life of a devoted Chris-

tian! How pleasantly they glide along in the

world! The sorrows and trials of life give

way to peace and calmness, and the thought

of being liberated from sin and death lifts

the soul up to nature's God, to bask in eternal love.

STRAY THOUGHTS.—There is a sorrow

heavier than that felt by one whose love lies

buried—an aching void that knows no sym-

pathy. In youth when life is one happy

spring-time, the pleasures of love can allure

and woman, formed for love, then may

drink deep at the fountain. But, alas, for the

uncertainty of earthly happiness! Time

unpracticed voice; then how delightful,

when, though it be by years of toil, you

have once mastered the laws of harmony,

and become alive to the wonderful influence

of sounds; to feel the touching influence

of those thrilling notes; to give yourself up

with passionate impulse, and wander away

to a land of dreams, made for you by some

master hand in song. The wonderful power

of instrumental music, the command of

what appears almost impossibility, it is worthy

of all admiration; but the voice—its tones

fall upon the heart like refreshing dews from

Heaven. Always when I dream of music, I

hear sweet songs, and I never look upon

a lovely woman, without wishing to hear

her sing. When she tells me she cannot,

and complainingly says, "Oh, the years of

practice," I think with regret of those many

hours of life past in idleness, which, if given

to music would pay us in grateful enjoy-

ment, that would serve to smooth the

rough paths of life.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We have, through the industry of the

St. Louis Republican, a sort of semi-official report

of the Geological Corps organized in May last,

and ordered by the General Government to make

a Geological survey of the extreme and unex-

plored portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minne-

sota, under the direction of Dr. D. D. Owen.

The country on both sides of the Mississippi,

north of the Wisconsin and Turkey Rivers, and

south of St. Croix and St. Peters Rivers—the Wis-

consin, Prairie du Chien, and Black Rivers—all the

branches of the Chippewa, St. Croix, Bois-Brule,

Montreal Rivers, and the west fork of the Bad-

River, have been explored from their respective

mouths to their respective sources. Two more

years will be required to complete the survey in

the three States.

A detailed survey has been made in connection

with the linear survey of the southern por-

tion of the Chippewa land district, as well as the

region on both sides of Lake St. Croix, and in

between that lake and the Mississippi. The whole

extent of the country which a reconnaissance

has been made during the present season, is es-

timated to be equal, in area to the State of New

York.

The Republicans say—

As respects the geology of the section of coun-

try surveyed, its rocks belong, in a great mea-

sure to the primary and algonian, or protozoic

formation. The lower magnesian lime-stone,

the lead-bearing rocks of Southern Missouri, is

found on the west side of the Mississippi river

from Turkey river, which enters the Missis-

sippi near Prairie du Chien, to the St. Peter's

valley, where it enters Lake Superior, and is

found on the west side of the Mississippi river

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abundantly and indigenously in this section

of the Great West. The cranberry, too, is an in-

igenous vegetable of this region.

Would it not be strange, if the wild North

West should supply the Union with rice and an-

guar? It will do so, if this report be correct.

Minnesota, now a waste, will be a State in ten

years, and in ten years a million and a half of

the people will work the soil of, and flourish in

the free States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minne-

sota! Wonderful revolutions are in progress

Free soil and free labor will, ere long, rest out

slave culture from our land!

[ORIGINAL.]

REVIEW.

EMERSON ELLIOT.—Emerson Elliot, better